THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

THE SUBSCRIPTION to the Bombay Exhibition Guarantee Fund amounts to Rs. 15,64,700. The Rao of Kutch has subscribed half a lac. Adding the Municipal contribution of one lac and the Government contribution of one-fourth, the total amount exceeds 18 lacs.

THE CHIEFS and *Maliks* of villages round Pishin have taken Government service and have received money and presents and *khilats*.

THE OFFICIAL summary of the reports on the weather and crops in Bengal for the week ending the 30th of July last says:—"The rain that fell during the week has benefitted agricultural operations as well as standing crops but more rain is urgently wanted in some districts for transplanting paddy. Harvesting of early paddy and Jute has commenced in some districts. The insufficient fall of rain in some districts has somewhat affected the prospect of crops and caused a slight rise of price; elsewhere prospects are good and prices stationary. Public health good though cholera and malarious fever prevail in a few districts."

TO BE BEHIND hand in nothing that can in any way contribute to comfort, the American mechanic has invented a mechanism which is apparently a modification of the Pankha, and which is called an "improved fair attachment." Ingenious as the contrivance is, it would hardly be so useful as the much abused but necessary evil the "punka bearer!"

MR. ATKINSON of the Ilbert Bill notoriety has, we understand, returned from his mission in England. The Defence Association propose to reward his services in connection with the Ilbert Bill controversy.

IT HAS now been definitely arranged that Mr. F. B. Peacock, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, will be appointed to officiate as a member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Cockerell. It is likely that his services in the Board will continue longer than three months because Mr. Reynolds will probably join the Viceregal Legislative Council early next cold weather when Mr. Cockerell will officiate for him as senior member, Mr. Peacock continuing to officiate as the junior.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Cannaught will in all probability visit the frontier next cold weather.

WE ARE GLAD to see it announced that the native members of the Northbrook Indian Club propose to entertain Dr. W. W. Hunter at dinner before he leaves England for India.

NUBAR PASHA, the Prime Minister of Egypt, is expected to resign his appointment and will in all probability be succeeded by Abdul Kader.

AN epidemic malarious fever known as the *kala jar* is stated by the Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hill District to have nearly worked itself out in that district and to have passed on to Goalpara where it has raged this year with terrible virulence.

THE EMPLOYMENT of pensioned Sepoys in offices of trust in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies is attended with even greater success than was at first anticipated. The experiment is well worth trying in Bengal.

SEVERAL members of the Western Circuit and other friends of the Bar entertained Mr. Petheram, Q. C., at a dinner in celebration of his recent appointment as Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces. Mr. Edward Clarke, Q. C. M. P. occupied the chair.

A MEETING of believers in the theory of the Baconian authorship of the Shakspeare plays will be held on Thursday afternoon (July 15) at the residence in Kensington of a distinguished writer on the subject. Learned men from France, Australia, and America are expected to be present at this meeting.

THE ASSAY value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints during the first three months of the current financial year was Rs. 1,7082,248, and of that coined and examined was Rs. 1,88,48,057.

DURING the first quarter of the present financial year, the value of gold imported to this country has been Rs. 1,59,44,548, and of that exported Rs 14,191, whilst the value of silver imported has been Rs. 2,53,20,892, and of that exported Rs. 52,64,997. This leaves a value of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 3,59,86,252.

TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE Bengal Government, says the *East*, has called for the papers connected with the Dacca Mitford Hospital Student's case in which Mr. Marriot was implicated.

THE Ripon Club on the lines of the Cosmopolitan Club of Madras, has been started in Bombay with two hundred members chiefly Parsees.

IT IS stated that plans are now being executed for another large public office to be built on the site of the old Opium Godowns in Olive Street between the Post Office and the E. I. R. Agent's Office.

WE ARE sorry to learn that H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmere is again seriously ill. We pray for His Highness's speedy recovery.

THE FACULTY of Arts of the Calcutta University has, we understand, appointed a Committee consisting of Messr. Elliot, Pedler, Clarke, Medlicot and Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, to revise the M. A. Course.

AT A meeting of the same Faculty held on Wednesday last it was resolved that their number of representatives in the Syndicate which is now limited to three should be raised to five.

IT MAY be interesting to know the names of the members of the party which will accompany Sir Peter Lumsden to the Afghan frontier. The staff will consist of two or three Assistant Commissioners, Mr. A. C. Stephen C. M. G. second Secretary to the British Legation, Teheran; Lt. Colonel C. W. Ridgeway, one of the Under-Secretaries of the Foreign Department, and probably C. E. Stewart C. I. E. lately on special duty in Persia and now in England; three officers of the Foreign Department, as *attaches*; Captain E. L. Durand, in charge of the ex-Amir Yakoob Khan; Captain Yote, Political Assistant in Bhopal; and Captain F. de Laessoe, Surgeon, C. W. Owen C. I. E. of the Indian Medical Department, who did such good work in Cabul during the late war, and the following Native *attaches*:—Nowab Mirza Hassan Alli Khan, Aslam Khan, Mahomed Aslam Khan and B. Waldeen Khan. Two or three scientific officers will also accompany Sir Peter Lumsden and Mr. G. Griesbach will be the representative of the Geological Department.

WE TAKE the following from the *Englishman*:

An old anecdote in connexion with the Dera Dun canals is worth reproducing, as it is very *apropos* of the agitation now being waged against the official exodus to the hills. Several years ago at a dinner party at Masuri, at which Mr. Thomason, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P, was a guest of Major Francis Beaty, of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, the host, casually asked Major H. Kirke, the officer in charge of the canals, how he managed to live altogether at Masuri and supervise the gangs of workmen employed on the excavation works. Major Kirke replied that his verandah commanded a splendid view of the Dun and of the canal, and he invariably sat in it and watched the work through a powerful telescope. To the next question, as to how he acted when he saw idlers, no reply was made, but there was a general laugh. Mr. Thomason overheard the conversation, and it appears made some enquiries on the subject, with the result that poor Major Kirke's services were placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in an early *Gazette*.

The moral to be drawn from this story is that, under the present regime, supervision by responsible officers from hill tops of work done in the plains is more in their favour than otherwise, though perhaps departmental heads cannot boast the possession of powerful glasses like those of Major Kirke, who certainly lived in advance of the times. Our rulers nowa-days ought certainly not to take so serious a view of the gallant Major's system of supervision.

ONE MR. EDWARD GEORGE TATTER, a solicitor, was, on the 24th May last, at the central Criminal Court, convicted of embezzling a client's money to the extent of £30,000 (Rs. 300,000) and sentenced to a year's hard labour.

THE GOVERNMENT have, we are glad to notice, sanctioned some useful changes in the rules of the Postal Savings Banks. Hitherto, the Postal Department used to purchase Government Securities for moderately well-to-do men, but this restriction has been removed and it will henceforth undertake the work of buying and selling Government paper for any one rich or poor. Transactions up to Rs. 2,500 will be effected at any post office and for larger transactions application should be made at a head office. Railways and similar public institutions will be allowed to make deposits for departmental purposes, and religious institutions also will be granted the privilege. The power given to Government officials of depositing money in lieu of security bonds has been extended to any person who gives security.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that the last representative of the Great Mogul Javan Bukht, now a state prisoner at Rangoon, is dangerously ill.

A RANGOON telegram to a Madras paper, dated the 22nd ultimo, says:—A *fracas* occurred yesterday between two officers, one an Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding, and the other a Barrister, accused of persecuting a young lady with unwelcome devotion. The Barrister being requested to cease his attentions refused, when an assault followed a general scrimmage.

THE MAIL PAPERS state that the chances of Governor Cleveland for the Presidentship of the United States of America are daily becoming more favourable. The Democrats are enthusiastic and sanguine of carrying their candidate to the White House.

MR. GLADSTONE reviewing the position of the House of Lords in comparison with that occupied by the Commons, admitted that the Lords had a right to throw out the Reform Bill, but maintained that by so doing they were fighting against the will of the people as represented by the Commons.

A YOUNG LADY named Miss Mary Clara Dawes has obtained the Degree of Master of Arts of the London University. This is the first instance of a lady taking such a high Degree in England. She stood fourth on the list of the Masters of Arts who took up classics with ancient and modern history. It is also stated that 50 ladies have obtained the degree of B. A. three of M. B. and eight of B. Sc.

COLONEL FRED. BURNABY, an English paper says, has been making some very vigorous speeches at Birmingham, and has been creating epigrams which better Sir Willam Vernon Harcourt's, and almost rival those of Lord Randolph Churchill himself. He condemns Sir Evelyn Baring as the author of "a policy of meddle and muddle, snub, squeez, and shuffle," and he declares the policy of the Government to be made up of "vanity, senility, procrastination, petulance, reticence, and prevarication."

THE PIONEER states that the trade between Peshwar and Cabul is flagging. The exports from Peshwar are said to have fallen off to one-third of what they have hitherto been. This falling off cannot be ascribed to dangers to the convoys, since the Khyber is safe and the Amir is paying particular attention to making the road through Jallalabad and the mountains west of Gundamak equally safe. The *serai* at Dakha has been completed and a detachment of Cabuli troops located there. The customs dues at Jallalabad have also been formed. We are afraid this dullness is to be attributed to other causes.

MR. ADDIS'S case against the Moulmein Municipality for wrongful dismissal from the Secretaryship of that Corporation has been decided in his favour. The Judge has granted him a decree for Rs. 4000 and costs.

JOBBERY in the disposal of appointments is not confined to India alone. It has we notice travelled over to Great Britain.

TRUTH SAYS:—The present Board of Admiralty has earned an unenviable notoriety from the frequency and the flagrancy of its jobs. It has become known during the last ten days that Rear-Admiral Wilson is to succeed Sir Willian Heweit as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian stations, one of the most desirable and most valuable berths in the gift of the Admiralty. Now, it is only within the last few weeks that Rear-Admiral Wilson vacated the post of second in command of the Channel Squadron, so that he is scarcely entitled to another good thing so soon, especially as there are no fewer than ten Rear-Admirals senior to him on the list,

who have not yet hoisted their flags, and most certainly these officers ought to be employed before he takes another turn.

A EUROPEAN Constable is said to have contrived a stretcher (doolie) for carrying the sick and the wounded to the hospital. The contrivance is very simple and handy; it consists of a light wooden or bamboo frame with a few iron appendages covered with a piece of canvas. A pole runs across the stretcher, to which the carriers put their shoulders to carry their burden. The whole thing weighs some 10 or 15 lbs. and can be packed into a portable bundle. The excellence of the contrivance is that it can be lowered into the hold of a vessel to receive the sick and hoisted up again.

IT IS STATED that on the night of the 26th of July last the Police outpost near the Peshawar Commissariat godown was set upon by a gang of robbers who tied up the constables on duty and carried away three rifles.

MR. FANSHAW, Post Master General of Bombay, will, it is understood, officiate for Mr. James, Director General of the Post Office in India during his temporary absence at the Postal congress at Lisbon.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY have awarded a medal to Subadar Secondar Khan, Guide Corps, for his gallant conduct in saving Lieutenant Campbell from drowning in the Cabul River near Peshawar.

THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

A SINGULAR case of breach of promise of marraige was lately instituted in the District Court at Kurachee. The plaintiff was a Parsee girl. Her allegation was that while she was sitting at the door of her house, a Parsee boy (defendent) came up, looked steadily at her for about 3 or 4 minutes and then approvingly smiled at her; but no words passed between the parties as being against custom. She laid damages at Rs. 3000 for the defendent's refusal to marry her as the consequence of the refusal has been to lower her in the eyes of her relations and friends, although they do not consider her to have been any way disgraced by reason of the breach, if it be a breach at all.

THE LIST of the successful candidates at the recent examination of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is headed by a young Parsee lady. Three out of thirteen female students who presented themselves at the examination, have passed. We congratulate the young lady on outstripping her competitors both male and female at the test. Facts like these ought to be a crushing reply to those who oppose female education on the score of intellectual inferiority of our girls.

THE FOLLOWING will show what interest the majority of the House of Commons take in Indian questions. Twice did Mr. Macfarlane call its attention to the danger to which India is being exposed by the agressions of Russia. He said that the recent advance of Russia through Merv and Sarakhs endangers Herat and the integrity and independence of Afghanistan, and is deserving of the most, serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government." None of his motions was listened to. On one occasion, he was counted out and on the other only 5 members were found occupying their seats.

THE SCHEME of Sir R. M. Stephenson for the construction of an International Railway system connecting Europe with Persia, India, Burmah and China has, it appears, taken a more hopeful aspect. Sir R. M Stephenson has for sometime past been negotiating with the Porte to commence work in Turkey. From the provisional prospectus which has been issued, we are led to believe that the Sultan of Turkey will make the concession asked for. The operations as the prospectus informs us, will for the present be confined to Asia Minor and Persia and the capital required for the purpose is estimated at 16 millions divided into 600,000 shares of £20 each. The deposit on application is to be 5s per share, and subscribers will run no risk in regard to the deposit and have the option of taking up or refusing the shares after the concession is secured. Sir R. M. Stephenson hopes that he will be able to reduce the capital to 12 millions by employing the labour of troops in the construction of the lines.

WE HEAR Mr. A. G. Chakravarti, the son of our illustrious countryman Dr. S. G. Chakravarti and who headed the list at the Military Examination of Woolwich sometime ago, but was not allowed to join the military line as being a native of India, has this year stood at the head of the list of successful candidates in the late Civil Service Examination and has beat the second gentleman by 127 marks. We congratulate the young gentleman on his success.

A CORRESPONDENT from Rajshahye says that owing to the attitude taken up by the relations of th

e widow of the late Kumar Jogendra Chandra of Puttia, the Maharani, the Kumar's adoptive mother and the guardian of her minor daughter-in-law has, to avoid unnecessary and vexatious litigation, proposed to make over the estate to the Court of Wards.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hosangabad in the Central Provinces complains against the injustice done to the BLs. who go to practice outside the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court before enrolling themselves as its pleader. He says that in these hard days the hard and fast rules should be relaxed.

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE much pleasure in inserting the following metrical appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Salem Riot case:

The clouds are deep on Salem's towers;
And heavily hang the weary hours
On many a desolate home.
Her bravest sons are there no more;
But borne unto a distant shore,
In ignominious exile roam:—

Not by the robber's plundering hand,
Or by the despot's stern command,
Or self-condemning grief or shame;
But by the tyrant, worst of all,
That oft of law usurps the hall.—
A monster black without a name.

We see him in the witness box;
Or from behind the scene he mocks
At Counsel, Judge, and jury.
Or clothed by law with guardian's power,—
The trusted shepherd of the hour—
He leagueth with the wolf in fury.

At Salem—so 'tis writ in tears—
He stole the robe that Justice wears,
With scales all false and purblind eyes;
And vaulting to her empty throne,
He spoke with thunder in his tone,—
His features veiled in Angel guise.

Then like the flood in full spring tide,
Swept o'er the country far and wide,
A grief—a fear—that knows no art;
Their brethren sighed, their children sobbed,
And audibly and warmly throbbed,
Their waking country's mighty heart.

But now the mask divine is rent;
And lo! each hideous lineament
Of the monster you can trace.
And slowly waking from her sleep
The Angel Justice brandeth deep
The brand of falsehood on his face!

But as she turns and moves in state,
And to unbar the prison gate
And to recall the banished tries;
Lo! From her paralysed hand
Frustrated drops the magic wand
And tear drops burst from forth her eyes!

Then, gentle Mercy! do thou wake;
Thy turn is come, the sceptre take.
Wake, for thou hast slept too long!
Wake at a nation's fervid prayer!
Wake, sprinkled with the patriots' tear!
O! Wake thou at the poet's song!

Then speak! and o'er th' expectant land
Let fly the word of sweet command—
And far across the Ocean's foams,
And let the happy tale be told
In hamlets, towns, by young and old,
How sunshine burst on Salem homes.

NARADA.

AN AMERICAN Lady Lecturer will, it is stated, honour us with a visit, next cold season. She is Mrs. Anna M. L. Potts an American celebrity and is now engaged on a lecturing tour in Australia She is an warm advocate of the Women's Medical College in America being herself a member of the Medical Societies of Pensylvania, Colorado and California. It is said she is an advocate of temperance also. We shall hail her presence in our midst with pleasure.

MR. VANTEURS, Engineer, Government Telegraph works at Alipore, has at last supplied a long felt desideratum by inventing a self-acting *punka*. The motive power applied in moving the *punka* is compressed air. Some of his punkas have been got up in the Alipore Telegraph Office and are working very satisfactorily.

IT is reported from Cabul that Sirdar Usman Khan, brother of Sarwar Khan, the Governor of Herat, has been appointed Superintendent of Transport at Cabul; that the Shah of Persia has given his daughter in marriage to Ayub Khan: that a Russian Officer disguised as a merchant has visited Balkh and Maimena; that the "Ardal" Regiment has been sent to Zurmat; that the Chief of Shiburghan has been turned out by Isak Khan, and General Jumma Khan appointed Governor.

THREE MEN reached Peshawar, a few days ago, as deputies from Cabul sent by the Amir. According to a Peshawar rumour, one of them is a Russian who is said to have been living in Cabul for some time past.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES are seriously considering the question of allowing soldiers to have ammunition in their possession; and reports on the subject have been called for.

MR. WARBURTON, District Superintendent of Police, on special duty, has recently arrested four out of seven offenders concerned in looting the Tara Devi Temple near Simla. Some Rs. 700 worth of the stolen property has also been recovered. The confessions of the arrested criminals show that they are members of a gang of fifty-two persons, chiefly Pathans, who have committed twenty-five dacoities, some in the vicinity of Simla, others at Meerat, Delhi, and other places in the plains. Some of the members of this gang are soldiers of our native regiments, on leave.

THE American House of Representatives has just passed a Bill for the protection of local labour which is not unlikely to exercise an appreciable effect on the ability of the States to compete with the producers of older countries. The new law prohibits, under severe penalties, the introduction or migration of foreign workmen under contract, the only exceptions made being in favour of skilled workmen in industries not already established in America, and professional actors, singers and lecturers.

THE WEALTHY MUNICIPALITY of Bombay wishes to have a new Municipal Hall and offices on a grand scale, and advertises for designs; offering Rs. 3,000, 3,000, and 2,000, for the first, second, and third best.

FROM the last Quarterly Army List it appears that, exclusive of those who have attained Colonel's allowances, the number of officers in the Bengal Army, including Locals, Cavalry and Infantry, the General Lists, and the Staff Corps, is as follows: Lieutenant-Colonels 291; Majors 276; Captains 211; Lieutenants, including Probationers, 388—Total 1,166.

SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

WE ARE happy to see it stated that it is proposed to form a joint stock company for the purpose of constructing a tramway from Amritsar to Tarun, a distance of 12 miles. We wish the project success.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Tribune* that the Editorial Work of the *Punjab Times* has come under native management again. We trust the information is true.

GANESH DAS, the treasurer of the Lahore Post Office, who was put on his trial for embezzlement of Government money, has been convicted by Mr. Parker, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months' further imprisonment.

SPEAKING of the students case in Krishnaghur we stated, in our last "It is also alleged by the prosecution that some bamboo benches were cut down but none of the witnesses could swear to the fact of the mischief being done by the boys;" but we have now been informed that the Barowariwallahs themselves cut a bamboo bench down to drive the boys out of their place and hence the clapping. This fact was illicited by the defence in the cross-examination of a witness for the prosecution.

THE American Government, says a Western contemporary, are carrying out some testing experiments at Sandy Hook, with a new torpedo boat. This invention was recently inspected by the American officials at Mitford Bay. The boat is stated to be driven and steered by electricity, the operator on shore having perfect control of the torpedo boat, although he may be a mile away.

DR. WILSON, an English physician, has been counting the hair of a man's head. On a square inch of scalp he found 1,066 hairs, and from measurements, estimated that the entire head must have 127,920. He thinks that some heads might have 150,000.

IT is significant of the progress of female employment in England that the Prudential Company, one of the greatest insurance offices, is now entirely served by female clerks, and that 4,353 are employed in Government offices.

THE STATESMAN says:—Certain Russian naturalists claim to have made a discovery in reference to the epilobium plant, which it is said may revolutionize the cotton trade of Europe. The epilobium, which is more popularly known as "willow herb", from the shape of its leaves, has hitherto been cultivated solely for its flower, which grows from the top of the pod. The Russian *savants* now claim that this pod can be made to yield a fibre possessing many of the valuable qualities of cotton fibre. In the experiments already made, this fibre has been gined, spun and woven suc.

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cessfully on a small scale. An economic society in St. Petersburg has now petitioned the Czar to set aside some State lands for the scientific cultivation of epilobium and the continuation of the experiments for improving the fibre. It is claimed by some enthusiasts that the result of this discovery will be in time to avert the necessity for the importation of cotton into Russia.

A CORRESPONDENT says: The late proceedings at the Krishnaghur Assistant Magistrate's Court anent the students' case may well be characterised as comical which to describe would properly require the pen of a Charles Dickens. The whole affair is more burlesque than the trial of *Sam* as described inthat immortal book—the Pickwick Papers. In their earnest desire to make out a case against the poor students, the Magistrate and the District Superintendent,have been catching at every straw they could lay their hands upon and been shifting their ground on every occasion they found their position untenable. The Magistrate at the instance of Major Ramsay took shelter behind no less than 5 sections of the Amercement Code, now charging the boys with mischief, now with criminal intimidation, now with using criminal force by clapping, now as being members of an unlawful assembly, and now with nuisance; but the powerful advocacy of Messrs. Ghose and Sen, threw them to the four winds and clearly showed that there was no case against the defendants and that they should be let off at once. We hear the Magistrate remarking at the first hearing that in his opinion no case was made out against the youngmen, but at the second, he seems to us an altered man. Did the evidence disclose anything more than what came out at the first hearing which led him to change his opinion? We don't see any. The whole affair justifies Mr. Gasper's remarks and he might now triumph and say that his remarks have been verified at least in Krishnaghur. We hope His Honour will not allow this scandalous trial to be dragged on any further and will at once put a stop to it.

WE UNDERSTAND that on the transfer of Mr. Peacock to the Revenue Board, Mr. Macaulay will take Mr. Peacock's place and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton comes from the Board vice Mr. Macaulay.

IT IS rumoured that Mr. Peacock will soon go to Assam as Chief Commissioner. We hope the rumour will prove true.

DURING the week ending 2nd August the total number of deaths in the town was 189 of which 10 were from cholera, 6 from small pox, 61 from fever, 20 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications:—1. Records of the Geological Survey of India Part III. 2. The Hindu Excelsior Magazine, August number. 3. The Idylls of the Lawn. 4. Robert H. Elliot's paper on the need for a Wild Bird's Protection Act for India. 5. Archæogical Survey of India Roports. Vol. XVIII. 6. Trade and Navigation Accounts for the month of June 1884. 7. The Hindu Law on marriage, A Reply to a Review by R. Rogoonath Row. 8. Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill by Babu Bhuban Lal. 9. The Voice of India. 10. Theosophist, August number. 11. Sanitary Report of Assam for 1883. 12. Handbook of Indian Products by T. N. Mukerji. 13. Sakha August number. 14. Bisha Bairi for Ashar.

WE ARE requested to announce that the Lecture of Mr. N. N. Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law on "The teachings of Thomas Carlyle" at the City College will come off at 6 P. M. instead of 5-30 as noticed before.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1884.

A CONTRAST.

AT A time when the loudest professions of benevolence are ostentiously paraded by our rulers for the rayat's well-being and the landholder is studiously held up as a monster of iniquity and oppression, it is instructive to note the magnitude of the mote in the eyes of the critics themselves—to mark the pliancy of that conscience which reconciles itself with admirable coolness to a departure from vaunted theories and favorite articles of faith. About the middle of the last month, Mr. Evans opened before a devision bench of the High Court presided by Justices Tottenham and Norris the appeal of Narayan Prosad Dulia *versus* the Secretary of State. The case may fairly be described as a *cause celebre*. It belonged to a group of 2654 cases which had been instituted by the ryots of the non-permanently settled estate of Tellamatta, a portion of the well known estate of Jellamutta, in the District of Midnapore, to contest the proceedings of the settlement officer who had enhanced their rents from 50 to 300 per cent.!!! Viewed by the light of these proceedings the sections of the Amended Rent Bill which limit the enhancement of rent to twenty-five per cent. of the value of the produce become invested with a deep meaning. The State, actuated by the sincerest desire to see a contented and prosperous peasantry, in effect says to the zemindar we are in duty bound as legislators to impose a maximum limit upon your power to raise the tenants' rent, but you must not apply the same rule to cases where *we* are landlords; then *we* can raise rents *ad libitum* and maintain our tenants well fed, well clothed, ever happy, ever comfortable, and ever grateful to a paternal Government.

The history of the legislation which led up to the enactment of Act VIII of 1878, the present law which regulates the adjustment of rents of tenants in Government khas mehals and periodically settled estates, is, as given in the speech of the learned counsel, very brief. The earliest statute on the subject was Regulation 7 of 1822, according to which the enhancement of rents in such properties depended entirely on the discretion of the settlement officer. This state of things, however, was done away with, although according to Mr. Dampier by an oversight by Act X of 1859 under which it was necessary to specify and prove the grounds of enhancement of the rent of every individual rayat who had a right of occupancy. As our readers are aware the Act was almost bodily reproduced in Act VIII. of 1869 B. C., and the enhancement clauses continued to apply to all revenue-paying estates. The difficulties which Government encountered in consequence of these provisions in raising the rents of tenants which came under periodical settlement were found to be enormous, and they applied a sharp and effectual remedy by the enactment of a law (Act III. of 1878,) which declared in several sections of the procedure laid down by the existing law, that the onus should be placed on the *tenant* to shew what the enhancement made by the settlement officer was unfair and unjust. This was followed by Act VIII. of the same year, which applied to all settlements which had been confirmed after the passing of Act III. of 1878 and which dispensed with the procedure which had been prescribed by the Acts of 1859 and 1869 for the enhancement of rents, so far as Government estates were concerned. It appears that Act III. of 1878 was passed with the object of giving validity to the settlement proceedings which are now the subject matter of judicial investigation. In order to bring them under the purview of the Act they were kept pending though completed and confirmed only after it had been passed. We must humbly admire the beauty of a system under which an *ex post facto* law is made to subserve the purposes of the Executive Government, *i. e.* no sooner do difficulties spring into existence than they are vanquished by a single stroke of the pen. The settlement officer finds that he cannot realize his beau ideal of a maximum rental, and he invokes the aid of the powers that be, and forth goes the fiat and out comes the required Statute from the legislative mill.

Furnished with a expedient so effectual it is no wonder that the settlement department should have succeded in raising the rents of 75,000 rayats holding to the extent of 63-¼ per cent on an average, a result which increased the rent roll from, 43,000 to 73,000 in the small sub pargana of Erinch and to 3½ lacs in the pargana of Jellamutta—and a result which in the words of Mr. Evans "no zemindar in his wildest imagination would ever dream." Kind reader! mark how this enormous rise in the rental tells upon the economic condition of the peasantry of the afflicted territory. "Consider" says Mr. Evans, "the total cost of production and rent was Rs. 3-9 per bigha, the total result was 3-12: therefore *anas* 3 *was all the rayat got per bigha* and as the average of each ryots' holding was 3 bighas anas 9 was the reward of his labor during the whole year. Now as to Jole land rent and expence amounted to Rs. 30-6 for a holding of 12 bighas and the produce yielded Rs. 39 or an average of as. 10 profit per bigha, the rayat had therefore, Rs. 9–3 on which to support himself and family during the whole year. This was the average yearly earning of a body of 7,000 khodkast rayats on a careful calculation." Well might Mr. Evans say "the effect was more disastrous than that of a stormwave or an earthquake."

What a strange commentary do these cases furnish of the difference in the attitude taken by Government in dealing with estates permanently settled and those not so settled; with regard to the latter the fact that a large proportion of the increased rent-roll goes into the pockets of the Government seems to neutralize most completely the philanthropy of our statesmen. In the passing of legislative measures with regard to permanently settled estates, they are always gushingly generous towards the tenantry, and "overflowing" as Mr. Evans said, with the milk of human kindness." We listen in rapt admiration to eloquent discourses on the justice of extending the right of occupancy to squatters and holders of mud cabins and all who may please to come, but the moment the scene is changed and the curtain rises on a non-permanently settled estate all this philantbropy dwindles down into griping landlordism and the right of occupancy becomes an utter myth.

The conduct of Government forcibly reminds one of a cartoon that recently appeared in a native paper. The Lion was ripping open the bowels of a lamb, a colored man stood by with folded hands and downcast eyes. "Who are you," roared his majesty of the Forest. "Sire I replied the dark specimen of humanity, I am taking lessons in the art of managing estates." We have carefully abstained from discussing the validity of the proceedings by which the rents of the tenants have been enhanced. As that matter is *subjudice* we have simply presented to our readers the salient features of the case as gathered from the reported address of the Counsel for the appellants.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

THE Government Resolution on the Police Administration of the town of Calcutta and its Suburbs discloses a state of things much more satisfactory than what we generally find in the Reports on the Bengal Police. We do not propose to review the operations of the year, as our readers are little likely to feel much interest in naked figures of which there is rather a formidable display in the present Resolution. We propose to treat the readers with a few interesting particulars gathered from the Report.

It is satisfactory to observe that there was no crime during the year, and there generally is none, among the Brahmos and Sikhs. The explanation in reference to Brahmos is obvious enough. This community consists entirely of a small number of educated and cultivated men to whom crime must be an abhorence. Nevertheless as crime is by no means absent elsewhere among educated men this would be some evidence of the purity of Brahmo life and of the salutary character of the Brahmo doctrines, could we be certain that Brahmo criminals have not been set down in the Police returns, as is likely, under the head of Hindus. There is the same doubt regarding the Sikhs.

The Mussulmans stand in serious contrast to the Brahmos and Sikhs. "Both in the town and Suburbs" says the Resolution "the Mussulmans committed, *as in previous years*, more serious crimes in proportion to their number than any other class of the population." We beg to draw the attention of the leaders of the Mussulman Community to this remark. We do so in the hope that with the spread of popular education and with the cultivation of more amiable feelings in general towards the followers of other religions, this unenviable distinction will disappear.

One of the grounds of our quarrel with the Bengal Police is that the inefficiency, we will not

say the general corruption, of the force, encourages the institution of a large number of false cases. It is satisfactory to observe that in Calcutta and the Suburbs the percentage of false to true cases in 1883 was only 1·35. With reference to the prosecution for false complaints the Government lays down the principle that "nothing tends more to discourage the institution of maliciously false cases than the knowledge that they who bring them will be criminally prosecuted." This is undoubtedly true, but there is another side of the question. A large number of convictions for false complaints is likely to discourage not only false prosecutions but also true ones. The tribunal which often sends to prison those who apply to it for redress is likely to be a terror even to those who have grievances to lay before it. And the evil is very seriously aggravated when the prosecution for false complaints comes to be indiscriminate as it often has been of late. Perhaps the Presidency Magistrates who are generally select officers of experience and ability may safely be left to act on this principle. But it would be dangerous to lay down the same rule as has often been done for the guidance of Mofussil Magistrates whose experience and ability are often questionable and whose ideal of administration is a vigour beyond the law.

The percentage of the value of stolen property recovered was about 52. The figures under this head generally overstate the real amount of service to the public done by the police. For they not only represent what the police recover through their own detective powers, but also what the losers themselves recover for themselves, and in which the police do nothing more than seize on their information. Were this latter class separately shown the detective powers of the police whether in or out of Calcutta would be represented by low figures indeed.

It is remarkable that of the six murders which occured in the town during the year, in not less than five a woman was either the cause or the victim. A remarkable case of grievous hurt is recorded in which a Hindu was attacked by some milkmen for remonstrating with them against the practice of *Phooka* or the injection of salt into cows. We are not informed as to what punishment the milkmen met with. The whole of the milk-consuming public is interested in such a case.

We are glad to see that negligent tramcar-drivers are satisfactorily dealt with. One was sentenced to three months' and another to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and six other servants of the Tramway Company were fined for rash-driving.

It is alarming to find that more than 48 per cent. of the total value of property stolen was the value of property stolen by servants. The Commissioner of Police remarks: "When it is brought to notice the careless way native servants are taken on by their masters without knowing anything of their previous history or even place of residence, the carelessness of the masters themselves and consequently the great temptation to steal that is thrown in their way, it will be seen how difficult it is for the police to successfully trace out cases of this nature." This contains salutary advice, but we have also another to offer to the public. Pay well and you will get honest native servants. The great temptation everywhere is to underpay natives. The great cause of dishonesty in all classes of servants is insufficient pay.

Here is something very interesting concerning the Temperance Club:

"During the beginning of the third quarter watches, gold chains, gold spectacles, and sundry other articles were being stolen from different vessels in a singular manner. At first the police were completely baffled, but one day Inspector Forsyth of the River Police heard of a respectable man having been on board a certain ship with two ladies looking out for a passage and from certain conversation that ensued, he suspected that this man was probably the one who had committed all these thefts. He was searched for and found to be Ellis then living at No. 10 Weston's Lane in charge of the Temperance Club. He was recognized as the man who had pledged certain articles of jwellery that had been stolen from the ships in port and further enquiries enabled the police to trace nearly all the stolen property and obtain evidence of his being the actual thief. Ellis was convicted and sentenced to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was a very fairly educated man and a good musician and had evidently seen better days."

There was some increase in the number of suicides and a corresponding decrease in the number of accidental deaths. Where accidents spare us we kill ourselves. The fatal accidents which are the most frequent are drowning, falls from trees and buildings, snake-bite and carriage and horse accidents, by far the most conspicuous being drowning. The Hugli bridge is a standing terror to the craft plying the river. Two steamers, sixteen cargo boats, two passenger boats, and one private boat collided with it. Nine of these sank but no lives were lost.

We next come to the interesting circumstance that while the number of up-countrymen employed as constables was 1775, that of Bengalis so employed was only 148, which was also considerably less than that of the previous year. It is stated that "owing to the discipline enforced in the service coupled with the fatigue and exposure of the duty required, Bengali-recruits will not come forward for enlistment." May it not also be true that the pay which tempts the poorer up-countryman is not sufficient to tempt the Bengali? We also believe that there is a general prejudice against the Bengali recruits among the lower ranks of Police officers.

We are glad to find that the Lieutenant-Governor fully appreciates the assistance rendered by the Honorary Benches to the administration in Calcutta and the Suburbs and that he is glad to find that on the whole their working has been most satisfactory.

GIFTS TO UNBORN SONS.

IT may not be known to many of our readers in this part of the country that the Legislative Council for India is just now occupied with a measure bearing upon the subject named above. We allude to what is termed the Khojas Bill, which has been introduced at the instance of the local Government of Bombay. At present it is not our purpose to enter into the details of this particular piece of legislation. It is true, there are in it certain matters which affect the large question, how the British Government should deal with what may be called the internal or domestic in those cases, for instance affairs of any of the subject communities; where on the one hand it is (admittedly) impossible for Government to hold aloof from legislating on social or religious affairs of a particular Indian people, and where, on the other hand, it appears that the opinions and feelings of civilized Europe run directly counter to the customs and feelings of the particular people interested in such legislation. If the people were left to themselves they would of course work out a rule according to their own views. But the British Government it appears feels a hitch in helping to enforce any restrictive provisions which might thus arise. Some people, as for instance the Khojas, would recognise a left-handed sort of marriage, but owing to their religious scruples they could not allow the property of believers to descend to a line issuing from such marriages. The British Government, however, would either not sanction at all any such non-descript connection standing half way between marriage and concubinage, or if it did sanction the marriage it would insist upon standing by the side of the issue of such marriage against claims preferred by the community itself. The recognised policy of religious neutrality generally leads the Government to stand quite aloof in such cases, but suppose that it so happens that it cannot in a particular class of cases leave its subjects to fight out their battles in Civil Courts to the bitter end. What is to be done? Shall Government show the seed of European Christian ideas to germinate, or respect the feelings of its alien subject as far as it can. The importance of the question arises from the very relations of the Government with the numerous communities whose fortunes are entrusted to its hands. If the Government could regard itself as the constituted representative of each of these communities, it would be bound to feel *with* them, as it certainly feels *for* them. If again, the Government could stand aloof as perfectly unconcerned with the wishes, ideas and even the prejudices of the 250 million, alien subjects it would, in dealing with their internal affairs which do not stand in the way of the scope and activity of the Government, we say, the Government might in that case, overlook altogether the existence of questions of the kind. The Government cannot it seems, make up its mind for either course. Neither the liberalism of the first named kind, nor the other sort of despotic indifference appears to be acceptable as its definite policy, where as we take for granted strict religious neutrality has to be departed from, owing to any especial circumstances.

The Khojas Bill seems to touch closely upon this large and vital question. But just now we do not propose to discuss the very important principles which we have barely sketched above. We are now concerned with a somewhat different question, we mean the general principles of testamentary bequests. Every body knows that the power of making testamentary provision however tacked on to the tenets of the Hindu religion and the dictates of Hindu law is largely if not exclusively of European origin. It has came into being with the spread of European ideas. Nevertheless it is tinged with no small measure of our native feelings and traditions. The people would not give up either the one or the other, however, they might mutually clash at times. How the two elements ought to be united into a homogenous whole is, we think, a problem of very great difficulty indeed. To cut matters short, we place before the reader the following extract from Mr. Ilbert's speech:

In dealing with the wills of Khojas, the Bill following generally the lines of the Hindu Wills Act, proposes to apply to them certain sections of the Indian Succession Act with modifications; but there are difficulties, with which some of us are also familiar, connected with the construction of the Hindu Wills Act which made it necessary to depart in some points from the form and language of that measure. The difficulties to which I refer are these. The Succession Act contains provisions which give, or assume, the existence of a power of disposition by will in favour of unborn persons. The Hindu Wills Act applies these provisions to certain Hindus, but qualifies their application by the proviso that nothing in the Act is to authorise a Hindu to create in property any interest which he could not previously have created—that is to say, could not have created before the passing of the Hindu Wills Act. Now, in the famous Tagore case, which was proceeding when the Hindu Wills Act was passed and was decided shortly afterwards, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that a Hindu could not under his own law as unaffected by our legislation make any disposition by will in favour of an unborn person; and the High Court at Calcutta, in a judgment delivered a short time ago, and against which no appeal has, so far as I know, been lodged, have decided that under the proviso in the Hindu Wills Act, when read in connection with the decision of the Judicial Committee in the Tagore case, a Hindu has no power to make a disposition by will in favour of an unborn person, notwithstanding the incorporation in the Hindu Wills Act of certain sections which imply the existence of such a power; that is to say, they have held that the power of a Hindu to leave property by will to an unborn person is precisely the same as it was before the Hindu Wills Act was passed—in other words, that he has no such power at all. But the Judges made some strong remarks as to the inconsistency between the language of the incorporating Act and the language of the sections which it incorporated. After those remarks it was quite impossible to take the Hindu Wills Act as a precise model for legislation in the present case.

Mr. Ilbert then proceeds to justify the course adopted namely to withhold by law from the Khojas "any power of testamentary disposition in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the testator's death; and accordingly all portions of the Indian Succession Act which confer, or assume, the existence of such a power have, as far as practicable, been omitted from the sections which we have incorporated, and we intend to insert a proviso to the effect that nothing in the portions of that Act made applicable, shall confer such a power."

It will be noticed that the case of Alanga Manjari to which we think allusion is made as determining the action of the Law Member in the present instance, has not been appealed against, and Mr. Ilbert evidently lays stress upon the fact as a matter of some significance to say the least. And we think it must be attributed to the apathy and inactivity of our countrymen that the question has not been carried before the Privy Council. In questions of this kind we should like the public bodies to come forward with their purse to advance the interests of the community at large.

However that may be, we do not think the law member has no opinion of his own on the subject, but it would seem that he has been actuated by a desire to avoid unseemly friction with the highest judicial authority in the country. He says:—"I may add that in order to meet the objections which were urged by the

Calcutta Judges against the practice of wholesale incorporation by reference, I propose to put in a schedule to the Bill those sections of the Indian Succession Act which are to be incorporated in it showing precisely the modifications which are to be made in the sections as incorporated."

We have always looked upon the question from a quite different standpoint. We think that the best of principles deserve to be called practically sound only when they are fully adapted to the circumstances of those who have got to uphold them in actual life. It may be foolish for people to think of preserving the integrity of their properties after they are no more; but where they do so, the wisest course for Government would be to let them have their way so long as by so doing they did not interfere with the well-being of others, and *till the time arrived* to set in operation counsel of more advanced kind. For the matter of these gifts to unborn children, we do not think the High Court, unless their hands were tied down by law, would oppose the expressed wishes of any testator upon grounds of public policy. But on the other hand, we are aware that some of our most wealthy and influential countrymen would regard it as a real boon to have the law freed from such restrictions as were unavoidably imposed by the Tagore Will Case. If the Hindu law had been left quite in its original integrity, we should be the last to invite any interference from the legislature. But where a change has been or is going to be introduced, it ought to be in accordance with the feelings of those who take the benefit of it. The problem of a stable British Government for India imperatively requires that all unnecessary friction between the inclinations of the rulers and the ruled should be sternly avoided. After all it is the people of the country, the testators themselves, who will have to decide the question one way or the other; and true liberalism evidently points to giving to the subject the fullest freedom consistently with saving the rights and interests of the community and even those of the world at large. The principle of perpetuity is not involved here: the provision would not tend to increase any litigation at all: the State has nothing to suffer from it. Why not then concede the point to the Khojas in the present instance and thus pave the way for a much desired amendment of the Hindu Wills Act in the future?

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH ON INDIAN STATUTORY CIVILIANS.

PROFESSOR Wordsworth of Bombay has again done a great service to our countrymen by drawing the attention of the British public to the position of Indian Statutory Civilians. In a manly and generous letter addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the learned Professor justly remarks that the exclusion of Statutory Civilians from the scope of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, on the ground of their relative moral and intellectual inferiority to competition civilians will be judged by the educated Native opinion of India as a gross insult added to a great wrong. He points out that educated Native youths brought up in their own country, are now almost absolutely excluded by the existing conditions of the examination held in London from entering the Covenanted Civil Service, and that there can be no doubt that the regulations were partly designed to produce that particular effect. Professor Wordsworth writes:—"We have adopted arrangements by which the educated Native youths of this country are practically excluded from entering the Civil Service by the gate of competition; and Lord Lytton at least was anxious that they should be formally declared incapable of belonging to it—a proposal which the good sense of Lord Cranbrook declined to sanction. We then set up a new Native Civil Service resting on a basis of patronage without any serious guarantees for the intellectual competency of those who are appointed to it, and in direct opposition to the wishes and protests of those classes who fill the Colleges which Government has established, and to which it so urgently invites them. And now, when the first question arises which has a direct bearing on the capacity and character of this work of our own hands, we turn round and protest that persons appointed under such a system are incapable of being ever set over Europeans. Within a measureable time, there will be from 150 to 200 of these Civilians in India, a class too degraded to exercise any jurisdiction over the semi-civilised European, confined to obscure and subordinate posts, despised by their European colleagues as belonging to an inferior grade, and commanding no respect from their fellow country-men. Such a service, if it survives, will be no unsuitable monument of the most disgraceful and disastrous Viceroyalty in the annals of British India." Lord Lytton's Native Civil Service Scheme dealt a death-blow to the honorable ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their country, and was quite in keeping with the policy of repression which characterized his Lordship's Indian measures. It was a scheme upon which the late Viceroy had set his heart. The lines of the retrograde measure were sketched out in the speech which Lord Lytton delivered at the Imperial Assemblage; and we need hardly say that it was warmly supported by Sir John Strachey who was then the *de facto* Governor-General of India in all matters relating to the internal administration of the country.

We must, however, confess that there is much force in the contention that Statutory Civilians ought not to be set over Europeans in as much as they are morally and intellectually inferior to competition civilians. But whose fault is it that Lord Lytton's Native Civil Service does not afford any guarantee for the intellectual competency of those who are appointed to it? Our countrymen asked for bread, and the late Viceroy gave them a stone. They petitioned for an alteration of Lord Salisbury's Regulations which had almost absolutely barred their entrance to the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition. It has over and over again been explained in these columns that all that the people of India ask for in the matter of their employment in the public service is fair play. They decline to accept all suggestions that some back-stairs way to the Covenanted Civil Service, especially easy and especially intended for them, should be made. The educated Natives have always fought against such proposals as strongly as against entire exclusion. They hold that the preparation which Englishmen require to fit them for the Civil Service must be equally required for their countrymen. The difficulty of a competitive examination is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service those who are unfit. We wish to be subjected to the same test, simply because we wish our unfit countrymen to be excluded from the Service. The select patronage service which Lord Lytton devised for the satisfaction of the aristocratic classes of the country can have no other effect, and was perhaps intended to have no other effect, than to close the door of employment of educated youths of the country, who are an eye-sore to all average Anglo-Indians on account of their abilities and manly and independent bearing. Well does Professor Wordsworth say that unless the English are to lose all credit for good faith and sincerity of purpose this patronage Service must be remodelled or abolished. He goes on;—"The people now selected are in reality representatives as little of the aristocracy as of the intelligence of the country. They are members of respectable families who happen to enjoy the favour of some elevated official—a Secretary to Government, a Member of Council, or Police Commissioner. In this Presidency, College education and University honors appear to be regarded as positive disqualifications for selection. A young man of independent character and high talents cannot hope to enter the Civil Service by competition, and he has generally no wish to enter it by the back-door of favour. Every one again, who knows India also knows how far the official world here appreciates the independence of educated Natives, and what chances it is willing to give them. Deferential ignorance, conciliatory manners, and absence of independence are now, and will always be, at a premium. In the College over which I preside there are 200 students drawn from all parts of the Presidency. The older and more intelligent are at least as interested in politics as Oxford under-graduates. * * * They have naturally been considerably interested in recent discussions, in which the character of their class has been delineated with so much frankness and often with so much ignorance. But each one of these young men will be an apostle of the doctrine that the pledges and promises of the British Government are like those of Macbeth's 'jaggling friends,' if the very service which we professedly established as a sphere for the reasonable ambition of educated men is now to be made the ground of their permanent inferiority to Englishmen in their own country." We implore every Englishman in India to consider, in an unbiassed spirit, how much truth these thoughtful observations of Professor Wordsworth embody. The learned Professor might have also shown that Lord Lytton's Native Civil Service runs counter to the provisions of the Parliamentary Statute under which it was constituted. That Statute declared that additional facilities should be given to the appointment of *Natives of India of proved merit and ability* to offices in the Covenanted Civil Service. But Lord Lytton's rules provided for the selection of untried young men, who have not yet shown their merit and ability. Our confidence in Lord Ripon's justice and good faith leads us to think that His Lordship will not leave India before his predecessor's Native Civil Service has been remodelled.

INLAND EMIGRATION IN 1883.

IT WILL be remembered that Mr. Rivers Thompson was in charge of the Inland Emigration Bill which was introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council three years ago. A few weeks after the Bill had been passed into law he was elevated to the Belvedere *musnad* and the task of bringing it into operation devolved upon him. His opinion on the practical working of the measure, therefore, possesses a peculiar interest. As the system in force under the old Act continued to some extent during 1882, the Report on Inland Emigration for the past year is the first report showing the full effect of the changes introduced by Act I of 1882. That Act, the reader knows, severed all connection between garden-sardars and contractor's depots; and, though providing, in the employer's interest, for the effective control of garden-sardars when on recruiting duty, removed all restrictions upon them, and thus gave the widest scope to the working of the sardari system. Such being the case, it was to be expected, that the garden-sardar being the cheaper and more convenient agency, the planter would employ him largely. That expectation has been fulfilled. During the past year, recruiters, supervised by contractors registered in the recruiting districts 9,876 emigrants and dependents; but garden-sardars registered, in all, 12,082 emigrants for transport to the tea-districts. Mr. Rivers Thompson would have us believe that garden-sardar takes particular care to collect coolies with reference to their fitness for work in Assam; but there is nothing to shew that he does not play the same pranks as the ordinary recruiter does in the enlistment of labourers. So far as we know the same tales, allurements and seductive influences are employed by both classes of recruiters. In comparing the results of sardar's and recruiter's operations, Dr. Grant, the Superintendent of Emigration, draws attention to the increased percentage of sardari coolies and the rise in the number of licensed garden-sardars from 1,721 in 1880 to 2,897 in 1883, and concludes by remarking that "the larger number of sardars who received recruiting certificates during the year must have given a decided impulse to sardar's recruitment and *probably also to free emigration*. The Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks that an increase in the number of garden-sardars licensed under the Act cannot have stimulated free emigration unless such sirdars were employed to recruit free emigrants. "This however," His Honor goes on to say "they cannot legally do so long as they retain their licenses. It was the intention of the Act and the rulers framed under it that recruitment by licensed agencies should be kept wholly separate from recruitment by unlicensed agencies. If licensed garden-sardars

have, under the cover of their licenses, removed emigrants from districts without registration, they have committed a distinct breach of the law. The Lieutenant-Governor is under the impression that such a practice does prevail to some extent, and this impression is strengthened by what he has read in the Report of the Assam Administration on the working of the Act during 1883. The question then arises: —"should the practice be brought into harmony with the law or should the law be altered to suit the practice." If the practice grows still further, and is not accompanied by serious abuses it is questionable whether any alteration in the law would be satisfactory, short of its repeal." Well, so long as the law is on the statute-book, the Government is bound to punish all breaches of it. We know that giving a wide scope to the operation of the sardari system would be productive of abuses. It was as clear as the sun at noon-day that the recruiter called the garden-sardar would be allowed to work almost unfettered. The Lieutenant-Governor seems inclined to connive at the illegal practice which has been exposed by Mr. Grant. His Honor admits that licensed garden-sardars have, under the cover of their licenses, removed emigrants from their districts without registration. But His Honor will not take any steps to put down the practice. We must not forget that a licensed garden-sarder who collects free emigrants, uses the semblance of legal authority to induce people to emigrate without the safeguard afforded by registration.

Besides the 21,958 emigrants recruited and registered by the two agencies mentioned above —namely, recruiters and garden-sardars—we observe that 10,096 free emigrants were despatched from Dhubri to Assam Proper. The resolution of the Bengal Government on the Superintendent's Report says:—"In connection with free emigration, the district officers of Chota Nagpore report a certain increase on the number of petitions from persons complaining that their relatives have been "enticed away" by recruiters and garden-sardars. It is also stated that a much smaller proportion of the emigrants in question can be traced or accounted for than was the Act under the old Act. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore suggested that a remedy might be found by making the village chowkidars responsible for such disappearances and the district officer of Manbhoom proposed that the missing persons should be advertised for in the *Assam Gazette*. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion neither of these suggestions would have any practical effect." Mr. Rivers Thompson is evidently not disposed to take any action to put down the evil. He assumes that the emigrant is not unwilling to proceed to the labour districts but that his friends and relatives are unwilling that he should go. This is a gratuitous assumption and has no legs to stand upon. "The remedy" observes His Honor, "must be sought in improved communications between Assam and Bengal, and as facilities of travel increase, and the knowledge of the circumstances and conditions of the new life in the plantations is extended, a voluntary system will be developed, which will not need the intervention of Government, and which will eventually supersede the necessity of all special emigration laws. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's hope that the time for this may shortly come." So long as this time has not come, the intervention of Government is surely needed for the protection of emigrants. The existence of a special law from 1865 and the enactment of Act I of 1882 afford positive proof that the emigration of coolies into Assam cannot be left to the ordinary law of the land. When such is the case, we do not see the force of the jargon that free emigration should be encouraged. So long as the necessity for a special labour laws exists, the encouragement of free emigration in the manner indicated above must be productive of serious mischief.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE HIGH COURT has on the application of Mr. Hastie granted a rule requiring Miss Pigot to show cause why an appeal should not be filed in the Privy Council. The sooner we hear the last of this thoroughly scandalous proceeding the better for the parties themselves and the community.

WE ARE sorry to hear it stated that the greater part of the crops in the sub-division of Bihar has dried up, and an one-anna crop only is expected. Alarming accounts reach the local papers from all sides regarding the want of rain and distress which is anticipated in the District of Patna.

IT IS currently rumoured that the probationary period for Indian Civilians will be extended from two to three years that they may receive the full benefit of a University Education. If there is any truth in this rumour it will have been abundantly proved that the authorities are fully alive to the serious dangers and inconveniences of sending out beardless boys, whose education has been hardly completed, to rule the destinies of the Indian Empire. It looks like an expedient to stop the mouths of those who denounce the cramming and forcing of the present system and the intellectual breakdowns on which the Bombay Government was lately so outspoken without disturbing the present age limit. If the European can be silenced by this measures, the special complaints of the natives would quietly go to the wall. It would be a fitting signal to the policy by which the natives were shut out without disturbing the behests of Parliament.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the following gentlemen, members of the Calcutta Octori Committee:—Mr. H. L. Harrison, Chairman of the Corporation President; Mr. William Craik; Mr. G. H. Morrison; Mr. A. H. Wallis; Babus Jadoolal Mullick; and Kally Nath Mitra; and Mr. C. E. Buckland member and Secretary.

A TALE of murder with dacoity for its object—too horrible and atrocious in its details to be easily believed—has reached the *Indian Mirror* from Dhonekhali in the district of Hooghly. We have also heard the same story. A native lady of respectability was going to visit her parents at Haripal in a Palanquin escorted by a durwan and a maid servant and halted in the neighbourhood of Dhonekhali. Two ruffianly looking fellows came up and humbly asked the durwan for the assistance of some of the bearers to enable them to rescue a cow which had by an accident fallen into the marshy bog close by. The request was a clever hit because the durwan was an orthodox Hindu Rajput and ordered four of his men to run and rescue the cow. On their arrival at the spot indicated they to their surprise found no cow but were suddenly set upon by the comrades of the ruffians who were lying in ambush and murdered. The durwan seeing them delay and supposing that they were not able to rescue the cow sent the others to their assistance, who on repairing to the spot instantly shared the fate of their comrades. The durwan was very impatient at the delay and sent the maid servant to see what the matter was and she too was slain. Seeing that neither the bearers nor the maid-servant returned the durwan suspected foul play and asked her mistress to run to the neighbouring village and take shelter with some respectable householder. The lady did as she was advised and luckily found shelter in the village. The dacoits made their appearance soon after and attacked the trusty durwan who remained on the spot to make them believe that the young lady was still in Palki. The gallant fellow, who could have effected his escape if he chose, true to his salt, resisted and fought bravely to the last to keep the dacoits engaged, so that his young mistress might have time to reach the village, but unable to hold on long against tremendous odds, he succumbed. The dacoits as soon as they found that their prey had escaped made for the village and demanded of the Brahmin with whom the lady had taken shelter, to restore her, representing that she was the wife of one of their comrades. The Brahmin coaxingly told them that he would certainly restore her but not before they had refreshed themselves as they looked fatigued. Very much against their desire did they sit down to refreshments when the Police who had been informed by the Brahmin came in and arrested them without much difficulty. The dacoits are being tried at Hooghly and will no doubt be properly dealt with. But the question naturally arises as to who is responsible for this utterly lax state of Police administration. If ten people could have been brutally murdered in open day light within a stone's throw almost of the Metropolis of the British Empire how can life and property be said to be safe? Such a terrible tale as makes the hair to stand on their ends had not been heard of for many years and it seems that the old days of *Burgis* and *Thuggs* are making their appearance again. The event proves without a shadow of doubt that our Police must be in the greatest imaginable state of inefficiency. We as well as our contemporaries have repeatedly called attention to this fact but to no effect. There must be something terribly rotten in the whole system and it ought to be thoroughly overhauled without a moment's delay.

IT MAY be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Thomas Jones brought to the notice of the Commissioners the false entries made by certain Municipal Overseers in their flushing books intending to convey a false impression. The Chairman believed that considering the circumstances in which these Overseers were placed the extreme penalty of dismissal would be unduly severe. Such a grave fault, however, could not be overlooked. The Chairman, therefore, decided that each of the Overseers should be degraded one grade. The Town Council after an animated discussion has, we hear, confirmed the decision of the Chairman. Justice should certainly be tempered with mercy.

THE MEMORIAL of the Chamber of Commerce regarding the complete block of business in the High Court has, we are glad to notice, been followed up by a memorial of the Trades' Association on the same subject. The Association points out that the Letters Patent of 1862 provided that the Court should consist of a Chief Justice and thirteen Puisne Judges. This provision must have been made in the conviction that the requirements of the Court could not be well met by a smaller number. It is notorious that this complement of Judges wisely provided by the Legislature is not fully maintained and the permanent staff is now represented by the Chief Justice and eleven Puisne Judges of whom two are at present on privilege leave. If twenty years ago fourteen Judges were not considered too many it is inexplicable that under the altered circumstances of the present time, arising from the advancement of commerce and consequent increase in the number and importance of suits, the Government should have permitted the staff to be brought down to ten for any length of time. We are therefore not surprised to learn that on the 9th instant no less than 334 original cases stood on the Remnant Board. A case instituted twelve months ago stands so low in the case board as 102 and another filed on the 14th of January last stands 205. Extraordinary delays like these are used by debtors in many instances as a means of gaining time because they know it for certain that a defended case is not likely to be heard in less than two years from the date of its institution. The administration of justice in the High Court used to be marked by certainty and promptness and commanded the highest respect. Any further continuance of this abnormal state of affairs must needs tend to weaken the confidence hitherto felt by the public in the administration of the Law. It, therefore, behoves the Government to take the earliest step to remove a cause of public complaint which in its present aspect forms a serious blot on the administration of justice in this province. We are glad to learn that the Judges themselves have proposed to the Government that the strength of the Bench should be permanently increased by the appointment of three additional Judges by which means alone can the Court hope to deal more expeditiously than is now possible with the growing pressure of business. The proposal, we are told,

has gone up to Government only recently and awaits consideration. The Government must be fully alive to the urgent and supreme necessity of providing an immediate remedy and we make no doubt that the proposal will be favourably considered.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Navajivan*, a Bengali magazine edited by Babu Akshoy Kumar Sircar. Amongst the contributors we find such well-known names as Babus Bankim Chandra Chatterjea and Hem Chandra Banerjea. All the articles contained in the first number are interesting and instructive. The name of the editor himself, aided as he is by such distinguished co-adjutors, is a guarantee of the success of this literary undertaking, and we doubt not that the present number of the magazine is an earnest of its future excellence. Like its predecessor the *Banga Darsan* it promises to occupy no mean a position in the literature of the country.

Navajivan means a revival. The magazine under notice is pre-eminently a revival and in more than one sense. Looking at the list of its contributors we cannot help thinking that this magazine is the *Banga Darsan* recalled to life, only that it has new blood infused into it by the accession of younger writers who are fast rising to fame. The *Navajivan* is again a revival inasmuch as one of its chief aims will be, as is announced in the introduction, to deal with a new phase of Hindu thought and the reawakening of the Hindu mind to the religion of their fathers. It is a happy augury that this most important and serious subject has found place in the first number. The article entitled *Dharma-jijnasa* (enquiry after religion) from the masterly pen of Babu Bankim Chandra gives a succinct and clear exposition of the different systems of Hindu philosophy, and we need hardly say that the paper is replete with interest and instruction especially at the present time.

BABU Adhor Lal Sen's "Shrines of Sitakunda" is a little book neatly got up and reflects credit as well on its author as on the publishers. The author is a member of the Subordinate Executive Service, and as such had an opportunity of visiting Sitakund in the District of Chittagong during the Shiva Chaturdasi festival of 1880. While there he took notes of what he saw and wrote a paper on the subject which was read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The book before us is an enlargement of that paper with some additions and alterations. It begins with a description of the place and for the most part contains a brief history of the shrines as gathered from the writings of old authors of different periods who are considered to be authorities on the subject they treat of. The original texts are also given as foot notes. The place has been held in very great sanctity by the Hindus from ancient times of which there are ample proofs in their sacred writings e. g. the *Puranas* and the *Tantras* which the author has quoted in support of his views. The book contains much information which, though not directly touching the main subject, is nevertheless useful. The origin of the name of the place and the traditions connected with the shrines have also been discussed in a manner which shows that the author must have taken some pains to study his subject. The language is plain and simple and affords sufficient proof of the author's acquirements. Babu Adhor Lal Sen has been known to us as a poet and we are glad to find him turning his attention to English prose.

A LONDON TELEGRAM announces that the Indian Railways Committee have issued their report. The Committee consider that the proposal of the Government of India to spend twenty-seven and three quarter millions sterling on thirty projects comprising 3896 miles of new line within the next six years, will be beneficial to the country and sanction it on the distinct understanding that there is to be no additional taxation, but decline to appropriate £200,000 from the Famine Fund for limited guarantee companies. The responsibility for the amount annually borrowed for Railway purposes is to rest with the Secretary of State because, as the Committee rightly consider, a time may come when railways may be made by unassisted private enterprise, and nothing should be done to prejudice any change of system which the greater confidence of the investing public might justify. All leading lines should be broad guage and the metre guage should be used only where it has been already successful. The desirability of avoiding breaks of guage has been very clearly pointed out:

Loans, so far as possible, should be raised in India. The Committee do not believe that rupee loans which are not really absorbed in India differ in their effect on exchange from sterling loans. They therefore adopt the recommendations of the last Committee. As to gurrantees, the Committee consider that of the Bengal and North-western Railway reasonable, where the line is expected to give considerable immediate return; the Bengal Central offers greater inducements when the prospect is not so good; while Southern Mahratta offers security equal to Government security, with the addition of a quarter of the net receipts. Railway guarantees in sterling should be absolute. The option of demanding the repayment of the capital by one year's notice should not be unconditionally given.

The techanical distinction between Protective and Productive lines cannot be maintained. Lines for famine or for the development of the country should be made as required.

The Committee also approve the Indian Government's proposal as to thirty-four new lines, extending over three thousand four hundred and thirty-two miles, and costing twenty-four and a quarter millions, to be made by private enterprise with only a land grant.

WE ARE VERY glad to notice that the Committee has come to the conclusion:

That the old dogma that '*India must not Borrow*' for her public works, but construct them out of taxes, is to be abandoned;

That the Government of India are no longer to issue Rupee Loans, but 'to borrow in the cheapest market.'

That Major Baring's notion of protecting the country against famine, by borrowing in India at a loss of 25% to redeem the sterling debt at home at a further loss of 30% is to be abandoned.

We are necessarily precluded from making any lengthy observation on the suggestions of the Committee till we have before us the full text of their report.

MR. HARRISON has given an exhaustive reply to Mr. Macaulay's letter of the 16th July last. He has completely refuted the charges brought by the Memorialists against the Calcutta Corporation. He begins by saying that the Calcutta Corporation has always evoked criticism:

His Honor cannot but be aware that the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation, as established by the Act of 1876, has been much criticised. It was evident that a majority of the Commissioners would generally be Natives of India, and it was found in actual experience that this preponderance was even greater than was anticipated, because many Native gentlemen who are permanent residents of Calcutta have ample leisure to attend to Municipal affairs, while European gentlemen of position have usually very scanty leisure. Hence from the outset many persons have believed that the Act would prove a failure—many have wished it to be a failure—many have been conscientiously convinced that it is a failure.

Again, the Commissioners of a town such as Calcutta containing various races whose habits and customs differ so radically, have an exceptionally hard task to fulfil; they have to hold the balance evenly between these different classes, to satisfy claims which are often incompatible, and to expose themselves on one side or the other to adverse comment. It is, moreover, of the very essence of Municipal work that it should provoke criticism. It has to meet in a thousand different ways the conveniences and necessities of the public who are naturally prone to animadvert on any shortcoming, while they pass by unnoticed the evidences of success. The Commissioners believe that this is a well-known feature in regard to Municipal administration everywhere.

The facts and figures of Dr. Payne have been cut to pieces and we are glad that the worthy Doctor's notorious partizanship has been shown in its true light. The Chairman says:

The Commissioners would not wish to say a word against Dr. Payne's ability or honesty of purpose, but it is a matter of notoriety that Dr. Payne has, for many years past, been the uncompromising opponent of the Corporation. He was its Health Officer, and in that capacity, the incompatibility of his views and methods of working as contrasted with those which recommended themselves to the Commissioners, was brought into prominent outline. The Commissioners do not in the least wish to assume that they are and were right and Dr. Payne wrong, but right or wrong the Commissioners submit that it is self-evident that Dr. Payne was the last man of eminence in Calcutta whose more adverse opinion of the work and capacities of the Corporation ought to have been accepted as conclusive.

After tracing the mortality in April and June to exceptional causes, and proving most conclusively that the charge regarding bathing platforms was entirely unfounded, Mr. Harrison takes up the defence of the Commissioners with regard to the most serious and important charge—the reduction of the Bustee grant. Their defence is briefly this—

That no measures of the Commissioners relating to a grant of this description could under any circumstances, furnish legal justification for action by his Honor under Section 28; that the reduction of the grant was under no circumstances to apply to that portion of the expenditure which affected the *sanitation* of bustees, and lastly, that even, as regards purely structual improvements, it was not intended to restrain expenditure, but was only a Budget estimate of what that expenditure was likely to be. The action of the Commissioners with regard to blocks of huts commonly called bustees is regulated by Sections 280 to 283 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, together with Section 283A of the amending Act VI. (B. C.) 1881. In case the Commissioners omit to take proper action under these Sections, a special procedure is provided for enabling the Local Government to compel them to do so, viz., by the agency of the Sanitary Commissioner; it seems perfectly clear, therefore, that it was not the intention of the Act that Section 28 should be invoked in the event of the Commissioners neglecting to adopt proper "sanitary measures with regard to blocks of huts," and it seems more than doubtful whether it would not be illegal to do so, when a totally different procedure is expressly prescribed.

Referring to the opinion of both the Government of Bengal and the Government of India that Rs. 1,50,000 was the least sum which should be set apart for the sanitary and structural improvement of Bustees, Mr. Harrison remarks:

The Government letter now seems to regard this expression of opinion as tantamount to an order, and the allotment of a less sum (though only as a Budget estimate and not as a final allotment) as almost an act of insubordination on the part of the Commissioners. The Commissioners neither did accept it nor can accept it in that light; they looked upon the remarks as conveying advice to be received with the respect and deference due to such supreme authorities, but still as advice which they were fully entitled to weigh and consider; and the view which they took of it, was that the Government were not only overlooking the expenditure from capital referred to below, but also were placing in the same category objects of widely different importance. The Commissioners fully concurred in the importance of the sanitary improvement of bustees, and never since they adopted the policy of providing the requisite establishment, have they entertained the notion of dispensing with this establishment, but they regarded the structural improvement of bustees at the cost of the Municipal purse, as of secondary importance, as a part of grant which they might without inconvenience vary from year to year according to the state of their finances, leaving the Bustee Committee to enforce such improvements more vigorously at the cost of the owners as contemplated by the law, when they had a less allotment, and to do more at the public expense when they had a large allotment. This doctrine, the Chairman has from the very first period of propounding his scheme, freely admitted, while the Lieutenant-Governor has gone even further in his letter already quoted, and seems to hold this true of both classes of structural improvements. But if these remarks are to be regarded as equivalent to orders, it would only accentuate the duty imposed on the Commissioners of respectfully protesting against such orders. Because the Commissioners in a year in which they have a large balance, resolve to increase the grant for relieving owners of some of the expense of making bustee improvements, from Rs. 30 000 to 76,000, is this to furnish a justification to Government for at once stepping in, and insisting that henceforth that grant shall never be again reduced below Rs. 76,000? Will Municipal Government be possible if his Honor not only justifies such an order, but even makes it his chief ground for superseding the Commissioners by a Commission under Section 28? The Commissioners venture to think that the Lieutenant-Governor cannot have fully understood the nature of this grant when he assumed this position.

We wonder what the Government of Bengal will have to say to this. The Municipal Commissioners have clearly shown that as guardians of public health they have not neglected their duty; and that on the contrary they have done their utmost to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta. Surely they do not deserve the censure of the Lieutenant-Governor for their laudable efforts to do their duty.

AT THE Legislative Council held at Simla on Wednesday last, the Viceroy spoke as follows:—

"Before we proceed to consider the business upon the list before us, I am sure my honourable colleagues will allow me to express my deep regret at the lamented death of Rai Bahadoor Kristodas Pal, which has taken place since the last meeting of the Legislative Council. By this melancholy event, we have lost from amongst us a colleague of distinguished ability, from whom we had on all occasions received assistance, of which I readily acknowledge the value. He has been taken from us in the prime of life, when his powers were at their best, and we might have hoped he would still, for many years to come, have been permitted to devote himself to the service of his country with the same energy and patriotism as had hitherto marked his career. Mr. Kristodas Pal owed the honorable position to which he had attained to his own exertions. His intellectual endowments were of a high order,

his rhetorical gifts were acknowledged by all who heard him, and were enhanced when addressing this Council by his thorough mastery over the English language. He will long live in the remembrance of his countrymen and it is with feelings of sincere sorrow that I pay this last tribute to the memory of one who was so well entitled to be regarded as a worthy representative of the intellect and eloquence of the race to which he belong."

AT A General Meeting of the Indian Association, held on Saturday, the 2nd August last, the following Resolution was adopted :—

"That this meeting desires to place on record its sense of deep and sincere grief at the lamented death of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, who by his fervent zeal and untiring devotion to the interests of his country, in union with talents of the highest order, rendered services so conspicuous to the cause of the political advancement of the people, that his loss is felt a public calamity, affecting all classes and all sections of the community, who join in one common tribute of respect to the memory of so distinguished a patriot and so zealous a champion of the rights of his countrymen.

"That this meeting directs that copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the family of the Hon'ble K. D. Pal, with an expression of its deep sympathy at the irreparable loss they have sustained."

A PUBLIC meeting of the students of Calcutta was held on Thursday last at the threatre of the Hindu College, to give public expression to their heartful sorrow at the untimely death of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, C. I. E., Dr. D. B. Smith was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of students The following resolutions were adopted :

I. That this meeting desires to place on record its profound grief and express the sense of irreparable loss that the country has sustained at the untimely death of the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor, C.I,E., whose eminent services in the cause of the moral and political advancement of the people will ever endear his name to his countrymen."

II. That this meeting, being of opinion that stepts should be taken to perpetuate the memory of of distinguished a patriot, resolves to co-operate with any public movement that may be set on foot with thss object in view, and requests the commstnee of the Student-Association of Calcutta to place themselves in communication with any committee that may be appointed by the public in this behalf, and generally to take such other steps that may be deemed necessary to give effect to these resolutions."

The Chairman thus addressed the meeting. He said that the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal had been a friend of his for the last 20 years, and during that period they had lived on terms of intimacy and friendly regard : and they could well imagine that it was not without great pain that he administered to his wants during the last few weeks of his illness. During that time, when the disease hung most heavily on him, and when he was suffering from great pain, they could be glad, and not at all surprised, to know that he was constantly resigned, and displayed a fixed trust on Divine Providence. (Applause.) This was not a figure of speech, but a fact.) (Loud applause.) To such a man, death, he might truly say, was no King of Terrors but a friend. Speaking then of the character of the deceased gentleman, the Chairman said that he was, without question, a man of essentially high aims, of honest motives, and solid intellect. He was distinguished specially for his rectitude of purpose and perseverance, which nothing could deflect. He was dignified and truthful—for truth's sake. But the greatest excellence of the man was as he appeared in the privacy of his home. (Loud applause.) He was a man of extremely simple habits, and devoted to his home, and the reason why he could not go to England was because of the love he bore to his aged mother, from whom he could not bear to tear himself away. He was no visionary, but a matter-of-fact, practical man to the last degree—a man who was not a slave to any degrading vice, but who, according to the language of Scripture, kept himself "unspotted from the World." In conclusion, the Chairman said that the principal causes of early death in the natives of this country were due to the overworking of the intellect against fixed natural laws, to the peculiarities of diet, to forcing the human constitution and system, as, for instance, in the case of child-marriage, and probably also to inertia against moving away from home. (Loud applause.)

THE LATE BABU KRISTODAS PAL RAI BAHADUR, C. I. E.

TIMES seem to be out of joint just now with Bengal, nay with the whole of India. The Hon'ble K. Pal is no more ! The Hon'ble gentleman was seriously indisposed for the last few months. Hard work coupled with some constitutional ailment brought about this calamity. Well may India mourn ! She has lost in the late K. Pal one of her brightest and noblest sons. It will be long ere we will see his like again. K. Pal was one of the representatives of the old school of native politicians. After a sound education under the celebrated David Hare, he began his public life as a journalist. He joined the staff of the *Hindu Patriot*, under the famous Harish and eventually succeeded as editor. He has been conducting the journal for the last two decades. How he conducted that paper is known to the world. He was lovingly called the Nestor of the Indian Press. He made the *Hindu Patriot* the leading native paper of India. But while working as a journalist he did not confine his labours to journalism alone. There was no public institution, no public movement, no great social question, no step in the cause of national progress in which the father of the Native Press, did not take an active part. He was for many years an active member of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. He was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1875 by Sir Richard Temple His services in that body were simply invaluable to Bengal. In him the Government and the people had the fullest confidence. He fully justified the expectations that were formed of him when the coveted honour was conferred upon him. He was the guiding soul of the British Indian Association since its foundation. He was the Secretary of that very useful body up to the moment of his death. The Zemindars whose representative that Association is, could not have found another gentleman equal to the late Kristodas to do the work he did in that capacity. Lord Lytton appointed him a member of the Text-books Committee that sat at Simla in 1879. His exhaustive minute on that subject is one of the monuments of his industry, versatility and experience. He was made a Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1877 ; and a C. I. E. the year following. When the Maharaja Sir Joteendro Mohan Tagore K. C. S. I., retired from his seat in the Supreme Legislative Council in February 1883, he was appointed to succeed him. Highly felicitous as his nomination was, a double lustre and importance it bore in the eyes of his delighted countrymen by virtue of the departure which Lord Ripon made in the usual practice of filling up such vacancies. The Bengal Tenancy Bill was to come before the Legislative Council, and Lord Ripon felt strongly the want of a member who would be acceptable to the Zemindars whose interests the Bill vitally affected. So he asked the Bengal Land-holder's Association to nominate their representative ; and to the delight of the whole of India, the choice fell upon the late worthy Babu. His nomination was confirmed, and he took his seat in that council. It was very fortunate for India that she had him in that august Imperial legislative assembly to be her mouth-piece at the time of the deliberations on the Ilbert Bill. He stoutly fought the battle of the Natives, though success he did not gain according to his expectations. His speeches on that occasion kindled with public spirit and high independence. Again his services were simply invaluable at the time of the prolonged debate on the Rent Bill when it was referred to the Select Committee in March 1883. He was appointed a member of that committee. Its sittings commenced when the Supreme Government descended to the plains from the snow-clad heights of Simla last cold-water in November. Government, it is said, wished to get the Bill through the Council as soon as practicable ; and therefore the Committee had to hold its sittings even sometimes thrice a week. One can imagine what amount of labour that involved. Kristo Das Pal worked in the cause of his constituents, the zemindars, like a giant utterly disregarding his health. Even a man having an iron constitution would have felt the burden unusually heavy. With K. Pal, who was bordering upon fifty and had a constitutional malady undermining his health day by day, it was doubly so. His labours at that time told upon his health and he fell a prey to sickness soon afterwards. His illness increased and began to create anxiety amongst his friends. The best medical aid was procured but to no purpose ; the end was drawing near and near ; a little change for the better last week brightened the faces of his friends, and raised hopes of his recovery ; but no ; that was the calm before the storm ; depressing signs returned and hastened the end ; and immensely to India's sorrow, he departed this life on Thursday last at 11-30 A.M.

His funeral is thus reported in one of the dailies :—

The remains of Kristodas Pal were cremated at Nimtollah burning ghat in accordance with the orthodox Hindu custom. A few moments before he expired, his son poured a few drops of Ganges water into his mouth and anointed his forehead with mud from the river, placing a few leaves of tulsi on the forehead. The mourners then chaunted the names of Hindu gods and goddesses whilst anointing the corpse. The family priest also chaunted prayers. After the deceased had breathed his last his eyelids and lips were closed by his son, who was chief mourner. The remains were then put into a cot and brought down into the court-yard. The chief mourner put nine bits of gold into the mouth, nostrills, eyes and head of the deceased and anointed the body with otto of spikenard and otto of sandalwood. The corpse was then dressed in clean clothes, after which garlands of flowers were placed on it. A small plant—the sacred tulsi—with root and flowers was placed on the head during this period. Large crowds flocked in to see the last of the well-known patriot. At three o'clock the cortege proceeded to the Ghat. The corpse was borne by the friends and relatives of the deceased. On the way the corpse was deposited opposite the temple near the Ghat, where prayers were offered. It was then taken to the side of the river where the son anointed it with the Ganges water. The funeral pyre was composed partly of sandalwood. A clean piece of cloth was then put on the pyre and the body was uncovered up to the waist. After this the son was summoned to the side of the remains when *ghee* was placed on his hand, with which he anointed the head of the corpse. Ganges water was again sprinkled on the body, after which the priest gave the son two rings composed apparently of tulsi leaves, which he placed round the fore finger of the deceased. The priest then chaunted some invocations in a low tone, which the son repeated. The body was then placed on the funeral pyre and cremated. During the cremation rice, *dal*, and pice were distributed to the poor. The deceased wished that the cremation should not be attended with any pomp. He leaves one son and a daughter. His father and mother are also both alive. The deceased was only 45 years old. He has bequeathed ten thousand rupees to the District Charitable Society, besides other legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. The treasury buildings of the Bengal Office were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased. —*Native Opinion.*

THE HON'BLE RAI KRISTO DAS PAL BAHADUR, C. I. E.—It is our sad duty to-day to announce the sudden termination of by far the most brilliant career in Native Journalism. In Hon'ble Rai Kristo Das Pal the Native community of Bengal, especially the Zemindar class lose their best friend and most skilful advocate, the Legislative Council, its best informed native member, the Native Press, its brightest ornament and India, one of her worthiest and most honoured sons. High was the position and great the influence which Babu Kristo Das commanded at the time of his death. Yet they were all the result of his honest labours in the public cause. Whether as Editor of the *Hindu Patriot* or as Secretary of the British Indian Association, as a Municipal Commissioner or as a member of the Legislative Council the services he rendered to his countrymen and to the Government were invaluable. His recent advocacy of his Native cause during the Ilbert Bill controversy both the Legislative Council and in his paper is probably still fresh in the public mind. He was lately advocating the cause of the Zamindars with equal zeal *anent* the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Early in life Babu Kristo Das took to journalism. But it was in 1860 when he obtained sole charge of the *Hindoo Patriot* that he really had in his hands the means of distinguishing himself. The Native Press is not the recognized way to eminence and respect among all classes of the community Native as well as European and to the favor and consideration of Government. But the career of Babu Kristo Das Pal shows as plainly as can be that a man of talent may by his industry, ability and moderation of tone make journalism like any other career of usefulness a steppingstone to name and fame even in India. Yet Babu Kristo Das was never known to mince matters. He could on occasions use hard language and would always call a spade a spade. But there was in his writings as well as in his public utterances, a moderation of tone, a manifestation of an attempt to view the other side of a question and to study it honestly and diligently from all points of view which commanded respect for his views even in quarters where they were most unwelcome. His whole life was one of industry, patience and perseverance and is full of instruction to his countrymen, and to his colleagues in the Native Press.—*Subodha Patrika, 27th July* 1884.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—IN cases OF DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remark-

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ERRATUM.

Read Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Nag, Mymensing 13-4
For Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Roy, Mymensing 13-4.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*6th August* 1884.

General—25th July—Babu Gour Dass Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, to perform the functions of a Colr, under sec 4 of act VII (BC) of 1880 in that dist, vice Babu Saroda Prosad Sircar.

30th July—Mr C A S Bedford, Asst Comr, Hazaribagh, to act as Depy Comr of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

31st July—Mr J F K Hewitt, Comr, Chota Nagpore Divn, leave for 60 days, from 6th Sept next, or subsequent date.

Mr G W Place, BCS, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 15th July, 1884.

2nd Aug—Mr D Cameron, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Bettiah, Chumparun, leave for two months and 26 days, from date he may be relieved.

Mr F A Slack, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Serampore, Hooghly, is transfd to Champarun, and to have charge of the Bettiah sub-divn of that dist, during absence of Mr D Cameron.

4th Aug—Mr J Beames, Comr of the Burdwan Divn, leave for two months 20 days, from 10th inst.

Mr R H Wilson, Magte and Colr, Midnapore, to act as Comr of the Burdwan Divn, during absence, on leave, of Mr J Beames.

Mr. R Cornish, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr. Midnapore, to act as Magte and Colr of that dist, during absence, on deputn. of Mr R H Wilson.

Police—31st July—In modification of order of 28th April last Mr J C Stack, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 18th March, 1884, vice Mr E W Payne.

Mr Stack will continue to officiate, until further orders, in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police.

Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, second grade is confirmed in that grade, from 27th March, 1884, vice Mr H S Schurr.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb will continue to officiate, in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police.

Mr C M Wintle, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 18th March, 1884, vice Mr J C Stack.

Mr Wintle will continue to officiate, in second grade of Asst Supdts of Police.

Mr R W Keown, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade, from 27th March, 1884, vice Babu Jadub Chunder Deb.

Mr Keown will continue to officiate in second grade of Asst Supdts of Police.

Mr C A Soppitt, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, tempy, to be an Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, from 6th May, 1884.

Ecclesiastical—2nd July—The Rev A S Eyer act as chapln of the Garrison of Fort William and the Milty Hospl, from date he joined his apptmt.

Education—29th July—The following gentlemen to be members of the Dist School Committee of Singbhoom:—

Rev Mr Didlankies, Mr A W Walker, Capt Mankie, and Perguna Mankie.

2nd Aug—Mr H H Locke, Principal, Govt School of Arts, Calcutta, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Opium—1st Aug—Mr G DeC Hobson, Offg Su.-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 15th July 1884.

Medical—25th July—Asst Surg Sonatun Bysack held medl charge of the civil station of Mymensingh from 11th April to 8th May, 1884, both days inclusive.

1st Aug—Mr E P Clement, tempy, to be Apothy of the medl College Hospl, Calcutta, from 8th April last.

5th Aug—Surg- Maj Bunka Behary Gupta, Civil Surg, Pooree, to officiate as Civil Surg of Doomka.

Municipal—26th July—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Madhubani Municipality, in Durbhunga:—

Babu Sarju Pershad, Babu Rambullub Sahai, Babu Lal Behary Lall, Babu Ramput Sahee, Babu Chutoorbhuj Sahai, and Moonshee Abdul Mughni.

31st July—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta:—

Major R Wace, R A, and Mr G H Morrison.

Road Cess—19th July—The following gentlemen to be members of the Serajgunge Branch Road Committee in Pubna:—

The Asst Supdt of Police, Serajgunge, ex-officio.

Babu Krishna Bandhoo Roy, Zemindar.

31st July—Mr P L Richard and Babu Jadu Nath Bose to be members of the Midnapore Dist Road Committee, vice Mr C B Gregson and Babu Babooram Banerjee, respectively.

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PHOTOGRAPHS of the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, C. I. E., can be had at Westfield & Co., 15, Dhurrumtola Street, Calcutta. (C. D. V. and Cabinet Sizes.)

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in the suit (wherein Cowar Brojendernarain Roy Plaintiff and Rajah Nursing Chunder Roy defendant and other revived and consolidated causes, and dated the 22nd of February 1878, by the Registrar of the said Court *on Saturday the 23rd day of August* next at the hour of 12 O'clock noon the following properties, that is to say.

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26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
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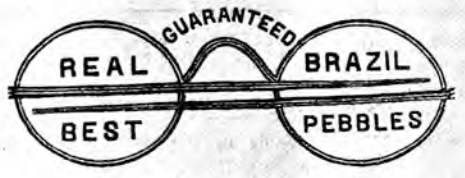

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মাসিক পত্র।

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প্রথম সংখ্যা ১৫ই শ্রাবণে প্রকাশিত হইবে।

প্রথম সংখ্যার বিষয়।

১। সূচনা।

২। বাঙ্গালার কলঙ্ক—"ভারত কলঙ্কের" পরিশিষ্ট।

৩। হিন্দুধর্ম্ম—শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

৪। সংসার—শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

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Infants and Invalids	1	4	0
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Benger's Liquor Pepticus	2	4	0
,, ,, Pancreaticus	1	14	0
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Morson's Pepsine Porci	5	12	0
,, ,, Wine	2	0	0
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Boudault's Pepsine	3	4	0
Pancreatic Emulsion (Savory & Moore	1	12	0
Pancreatine Wine (Savory & Moore) ...	1	8	0
Pancreatine (Savory & Moore)	1	12	0
Lactopeptine	3	4	0
Maltopepsyn	2	4	0
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Gillon's Essence of Chicken	0	12	0

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The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1000 each having a currency of 15 years and bear interest at the rate of 5% payable half yearly on presentation of coupons which will be attached to the Debentures.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and Revenue.

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Without profits.

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20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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